



Overview of ASF in the EU, ASF EU legal framework and guidelines

CVOs meeting on
ASF in the Western Balkan Countries
31 August 2023

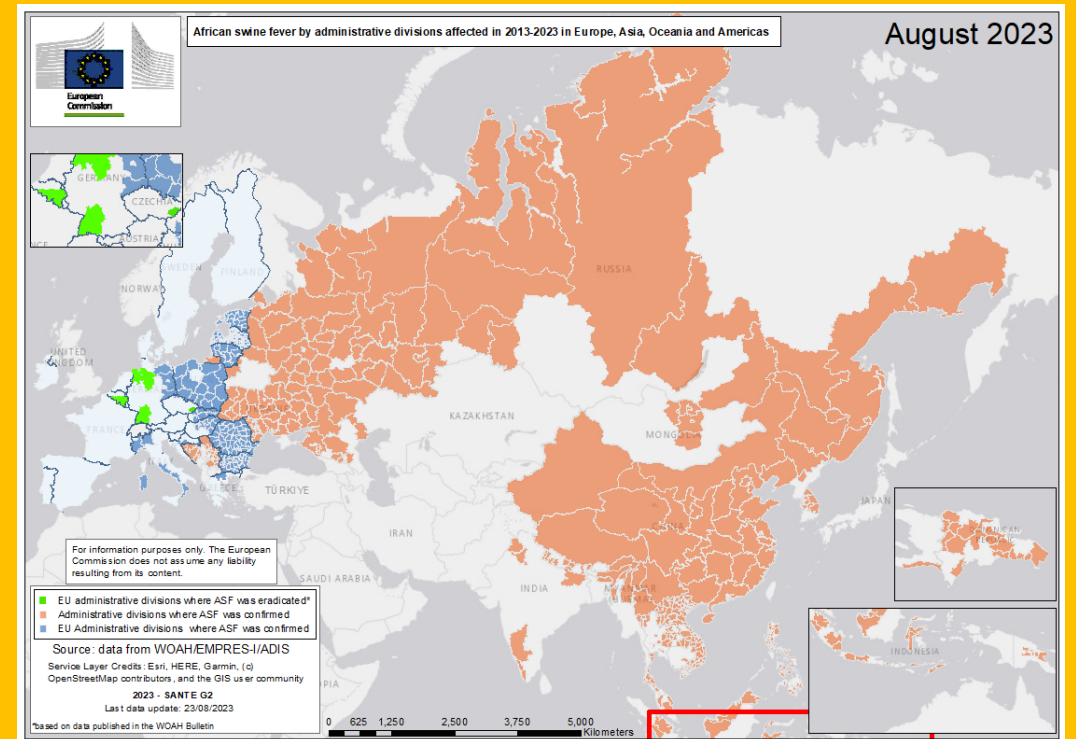
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Outline

- **ASF epidemiological situation:**
 - in Europe (2007-2013)
 - In Europe, Asia, Oceania and Americas (2013-2023)
 - in the EU (2014-2023)
 - Main EU initiatives on ASF
- **EU legal framework and guidelines on ASF**
- **Key messages**

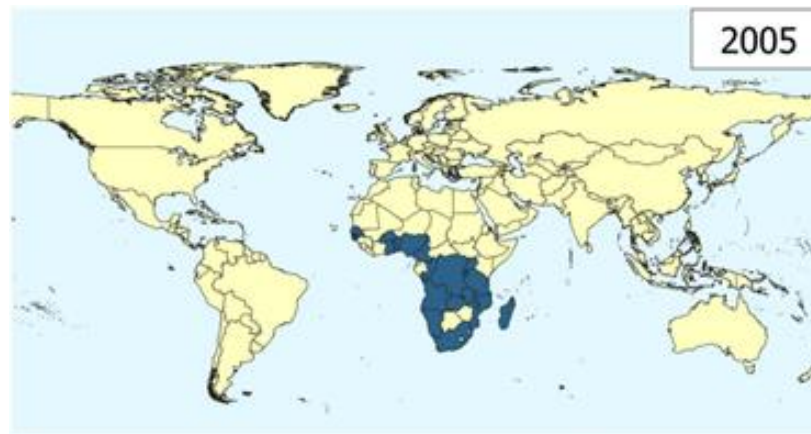
ASF epidemiological situation

- in Europe (2007-2013)
- in Europe, Asia, Oceania and Americas (2013-2023)
- in the EU (2014-2023)



ASF – a global challenge

- The current heightened **global risk to all countries**, and the **significant impact** of the disease on animal health and welfare, **food security, national and global economies, rural development and social and political behavior**
- **No country is safe** from ASF
- **A global response** is needed



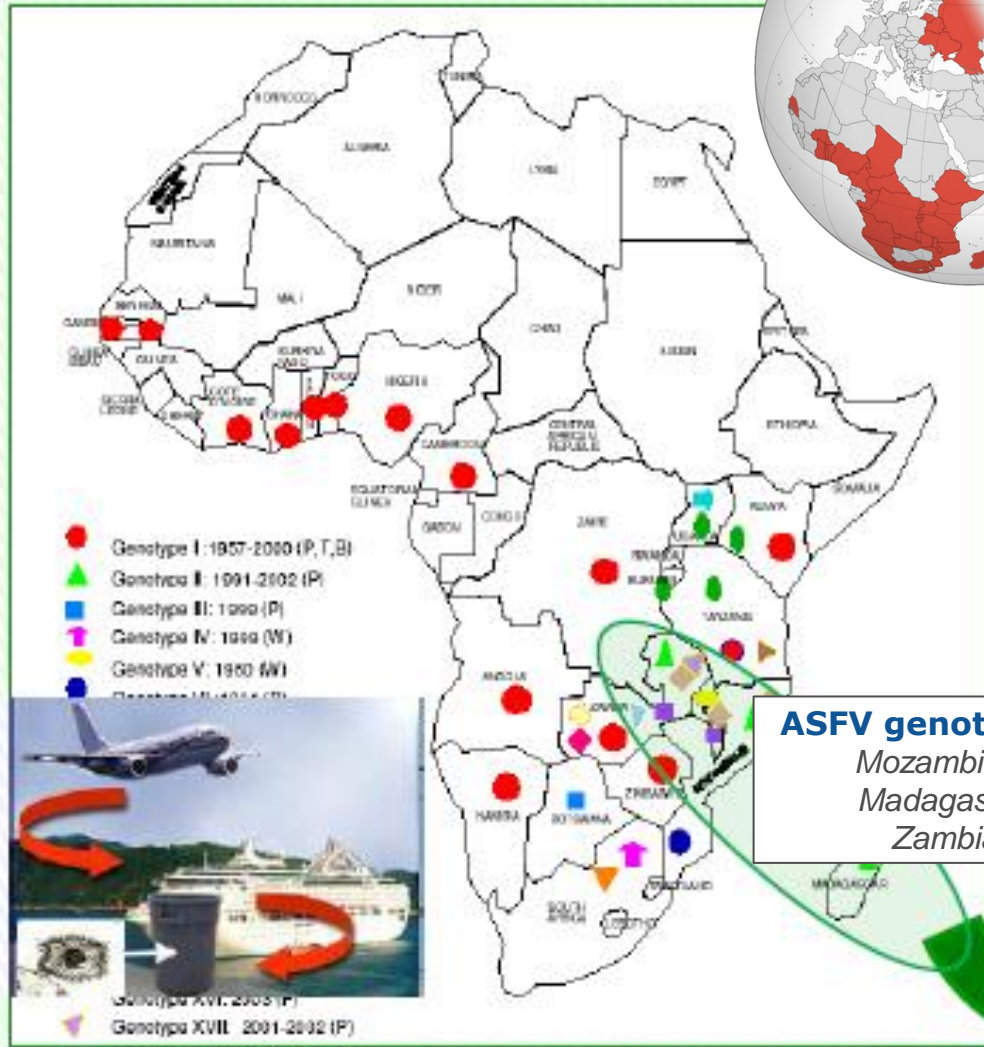
Global control of African swine fever
A GF-TADs initiative **2020-2025**



Tracing the origin



**Georgia
June 2007**



2007-2013



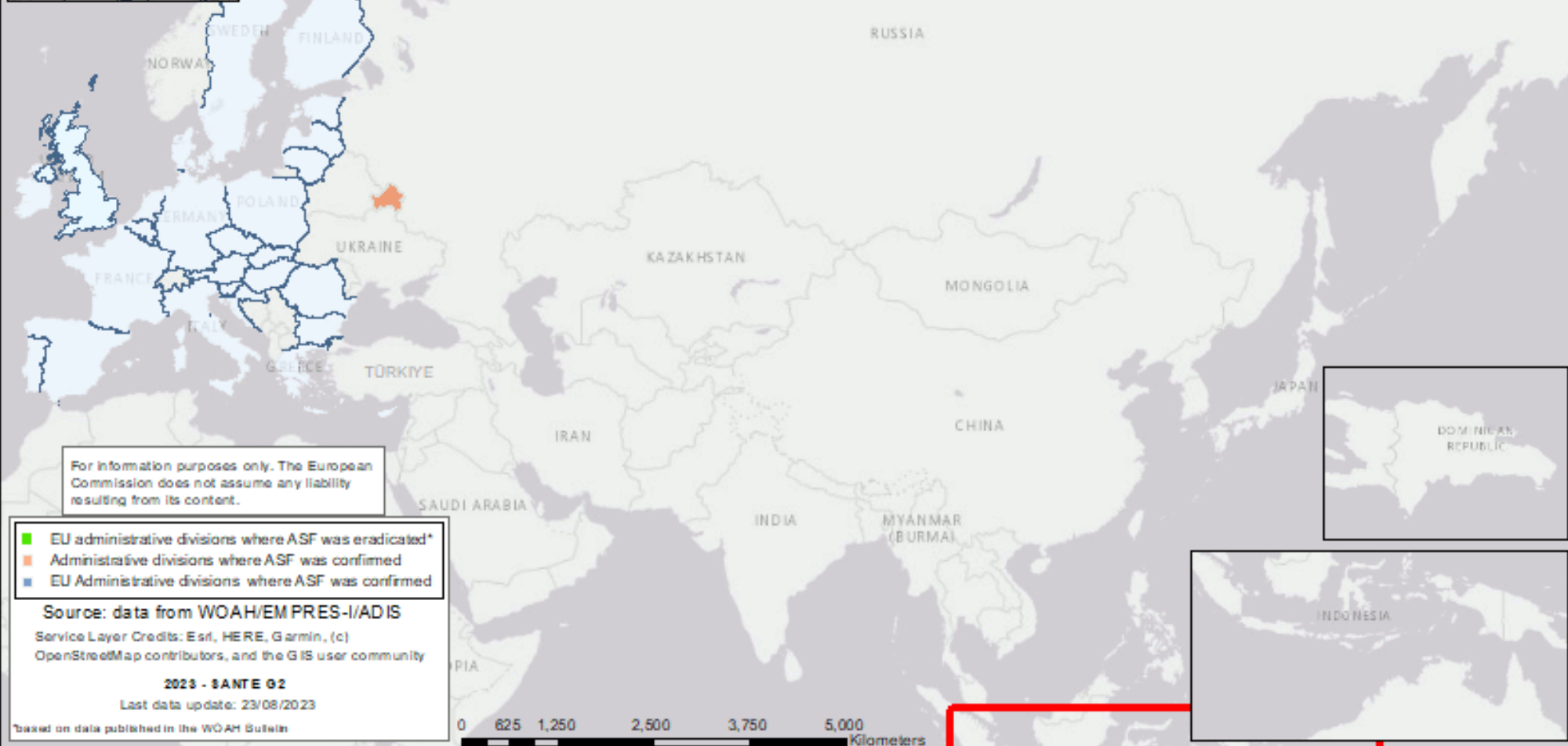
- **6 affected countries in Eastern Europe** (Georgia, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Russian Federation, Ukraine, Belarus)
- **Ongoing spread of ASFV towards west** affecting eastern European countries, such as Ukraine (2012) and Belarus (2013)





African swine fever by administrative divisions affected in 2013-2023 in Europe, Asia, Oceania and Americas

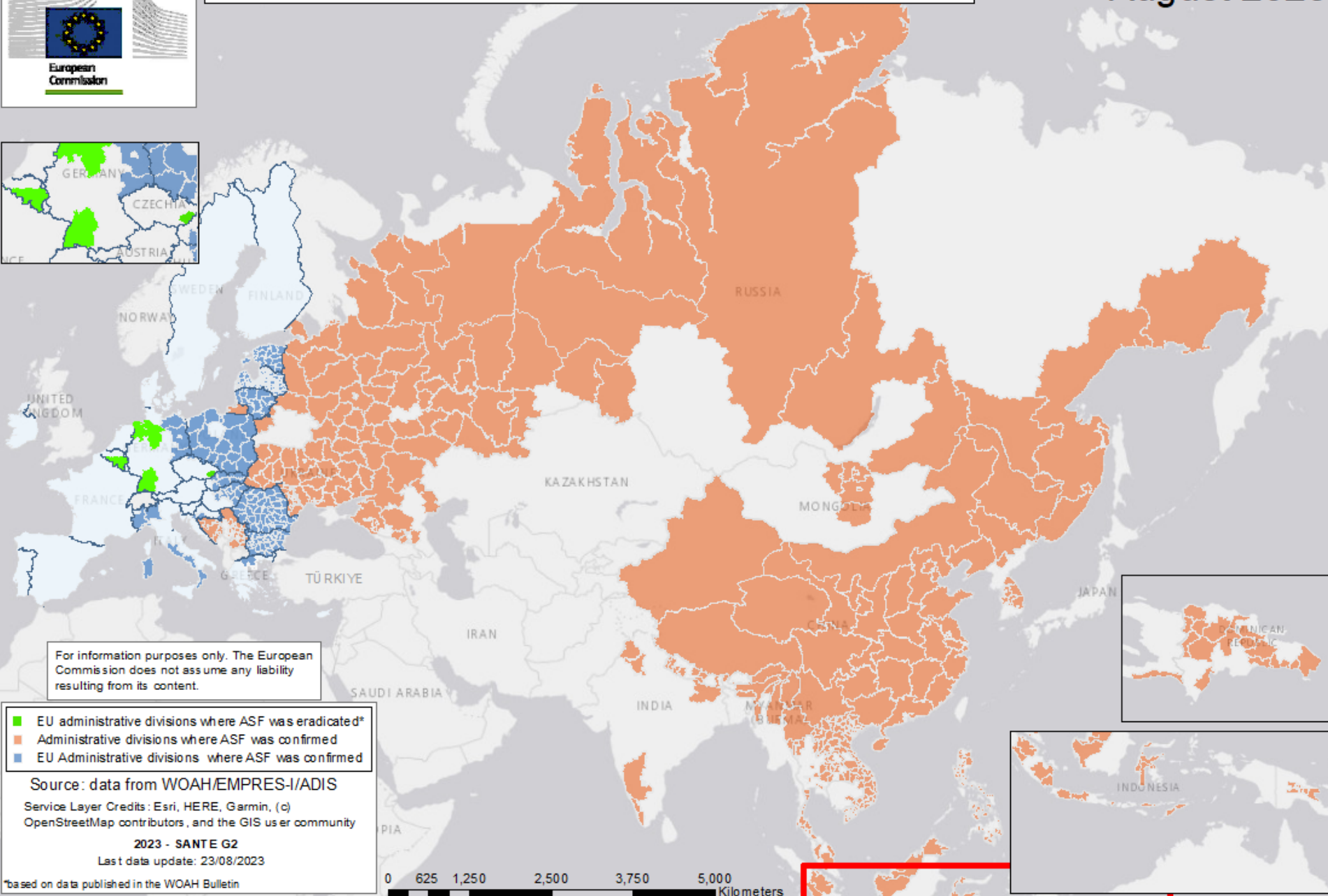
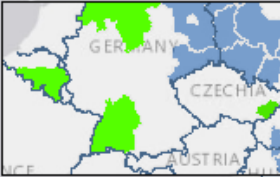
February 2013



African swine fever by administrative divisions affected in 2013-2023 in Europe, Asia, Oceania and Americas

August 2023

ASF in Asia, the Pacific and the Americas

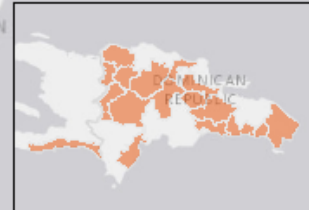


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- EU administrative divisions where ASF was eradicated*
- Administrative divisions where ASF was confirmed
- EU Administrative divisions where ASF was confirmed

Source: data from WOAH/EMPRES-I/ADIS
 Service Layer Credits: Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community
 2023 - SANTE G2
 Last data update: 23/08/2023
 *based on data published in the WOAH Bulletin

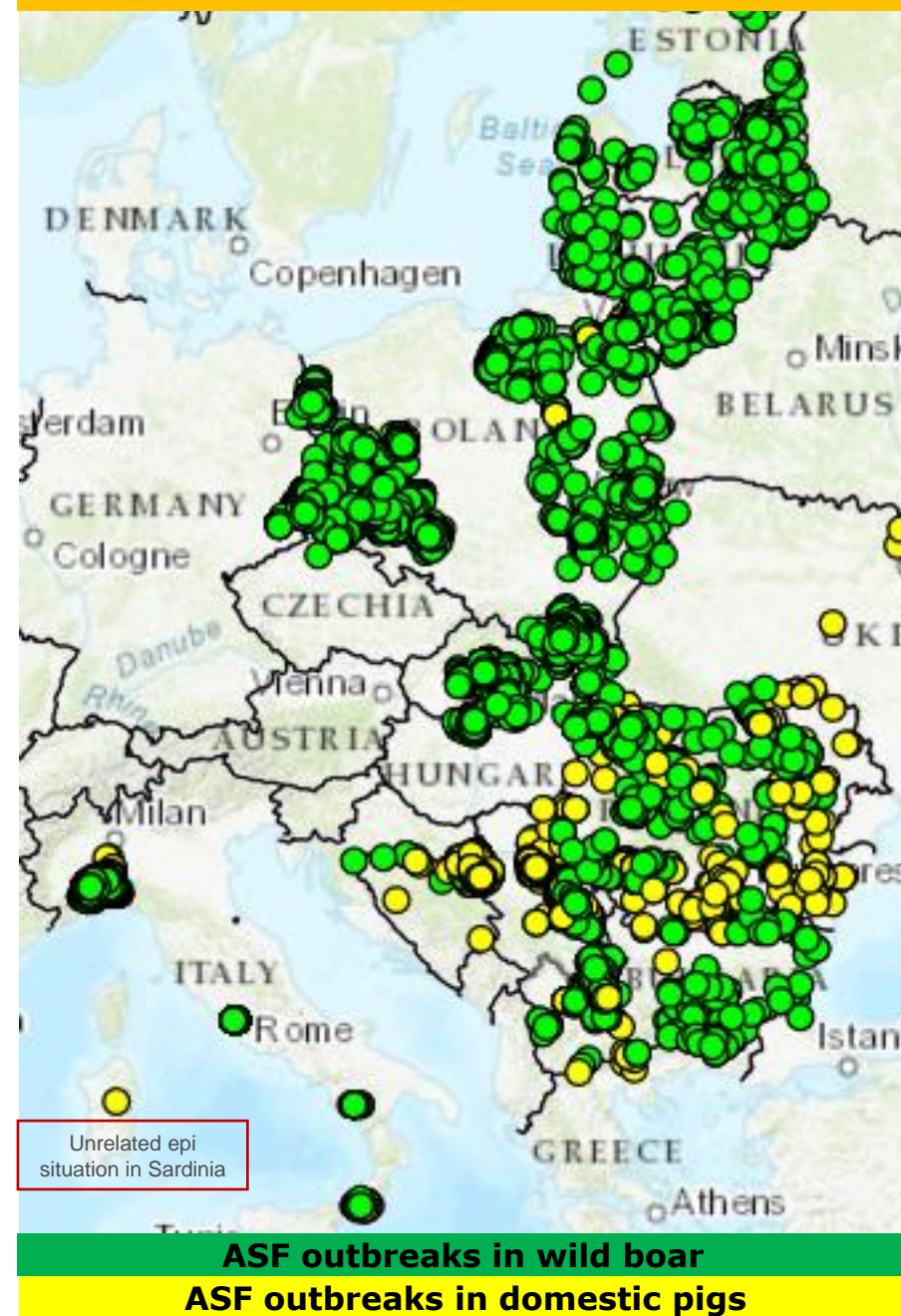
1. China (Aug 2018)
2. Mongolia (Jan 2019)
3. Vietnam (Feb 2019)
4. Cambodia (March 2019)
5. Hong Kong (May 2019)
6. Democratic People's Republic of Korea (May 2019)
7. Lao People's Democratic Republic (Jun 2019)
8. Myanmar (Aug 2019)
9. The Philippines (Jul 2019)
10. Republic of Korea (Sep 2019)
11. Timor-Leste (Sep 2019)
12. Indonesia (Nov 2019)
13. Papua New Guinea (Mar 2020)
14. India (May 2020)
15. Malaysia (Feb 2021)
16. Bhutan (May 2021)
17. Dominican Republic (July 2021).
18. Haiti (September 2021).
19. Thailand (January 2022).
20. Nepal (March 2022).
21. Singapore (February 2023).



ASF in the EU in 2014-2023

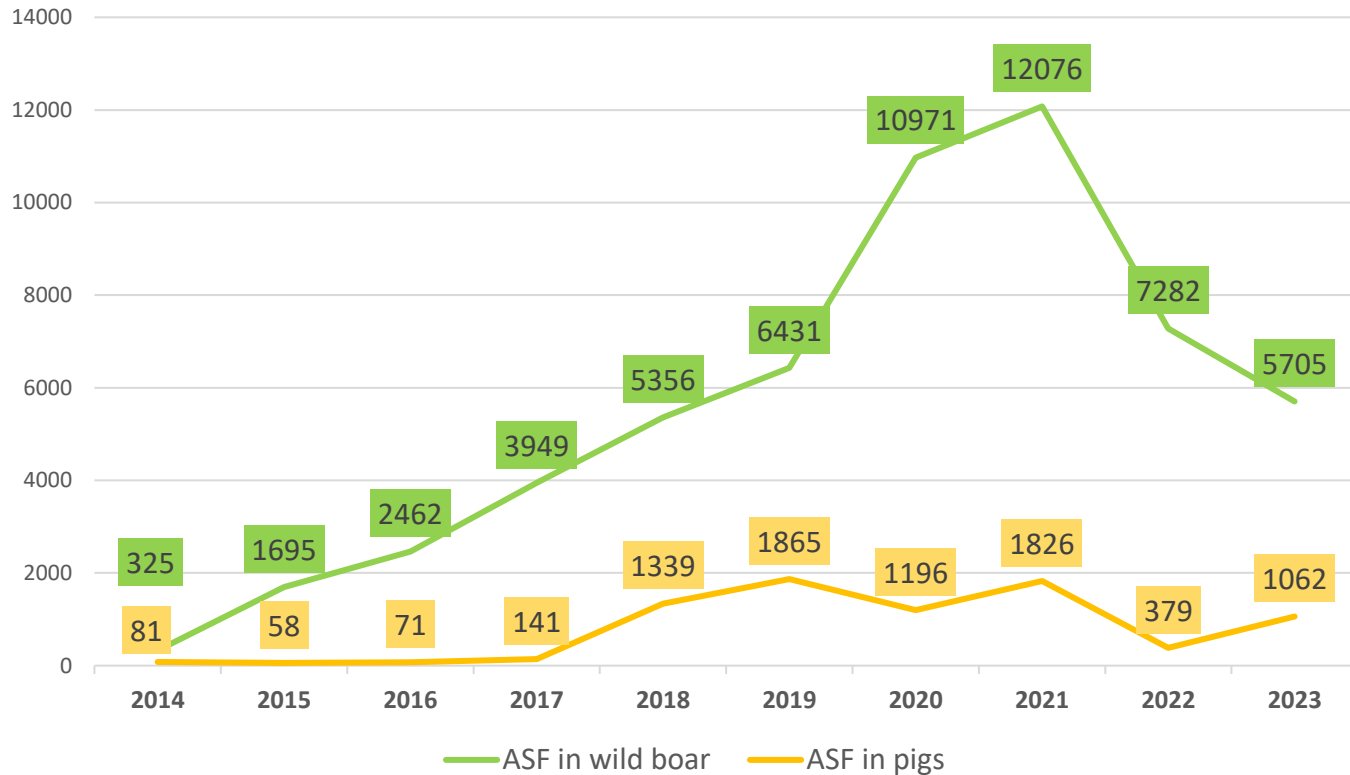
No	MS	1 st ASF detection	Wild boar	Dome stic pigs	Remarks on the current ASF situation (up to 29/08/2023)
1.	LT	1/2014	+	+	mainly in wild boar; 3 outbreaks in pigs in 2023
2.	PL	1/2014	+	+	mainly in wild boar; 21 outbreaks in pigs in 2023
3.	LV	6/2014	+	+	mainly in wild boar; 8 outbreaks in pigs in 2023
4.	EE	7/2015	+	+	mainly in wild boar; 2 outbreaks in pigs in 2023
5.	CZ	6/2017	+		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ASF eradicated in 2019 new cases in wild boar at the border with PL since 11/2022
6.	RO	7/2017	+	+	in wild boar; 532 outbreaks in pigs in 2023
7.	HU	4/2018	+		in wild boar only
8.	BG	6/2018	+	+	mainly in wild boar; 3 outbreaks in pigs in 2023
	BE	9/2018	+		free from ASF since 11/2020
9.	SK	7/2019	+	+	mainly in wild boar
10.	EL	2/2020	+	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> one outbreak in pigs in 02/2020 (eradicated) new cases in wild boar and 6 outbreaks in pigs in 2023
11.	DE	9/2020	+	+*	mainly in wild boar; 1 outbreak in pigs in 2023
12.	IT	1/2022	+	+	in wild boar; 8 outbreaks in pigs in 2023 (Sardinia, Lombardy and Calabria Regions)
13.	HR	6/2023	+	+	in wild boar; 590 outbreaks in pigs in 2023

ASF in the EU and WB in 2023 (up to 29/08/2023)



ASF outbreaks in wild boar
ASF outbreaks in domestic pigs

ASF outbreaks in pigs and wild boar in the EU 2014-2023*



CASES

of ASF
in wild boar

~56.000

OUTBREAKS

of ASF
in domestic pigs

~8.000



The number of ASF cases in wild boar (and the size of affected areas) **were gradually increasing until 2021**



Long-distance 'jumps' occurs yearly: preparedness is key! no country is safe!



ASF control and eradication in **wide areas remains a huge challenge**



EU has a **knowledge and expertise to deal with the focal introduction** of ASF in wild boar in limited areas (eradicated from CZ and BE)

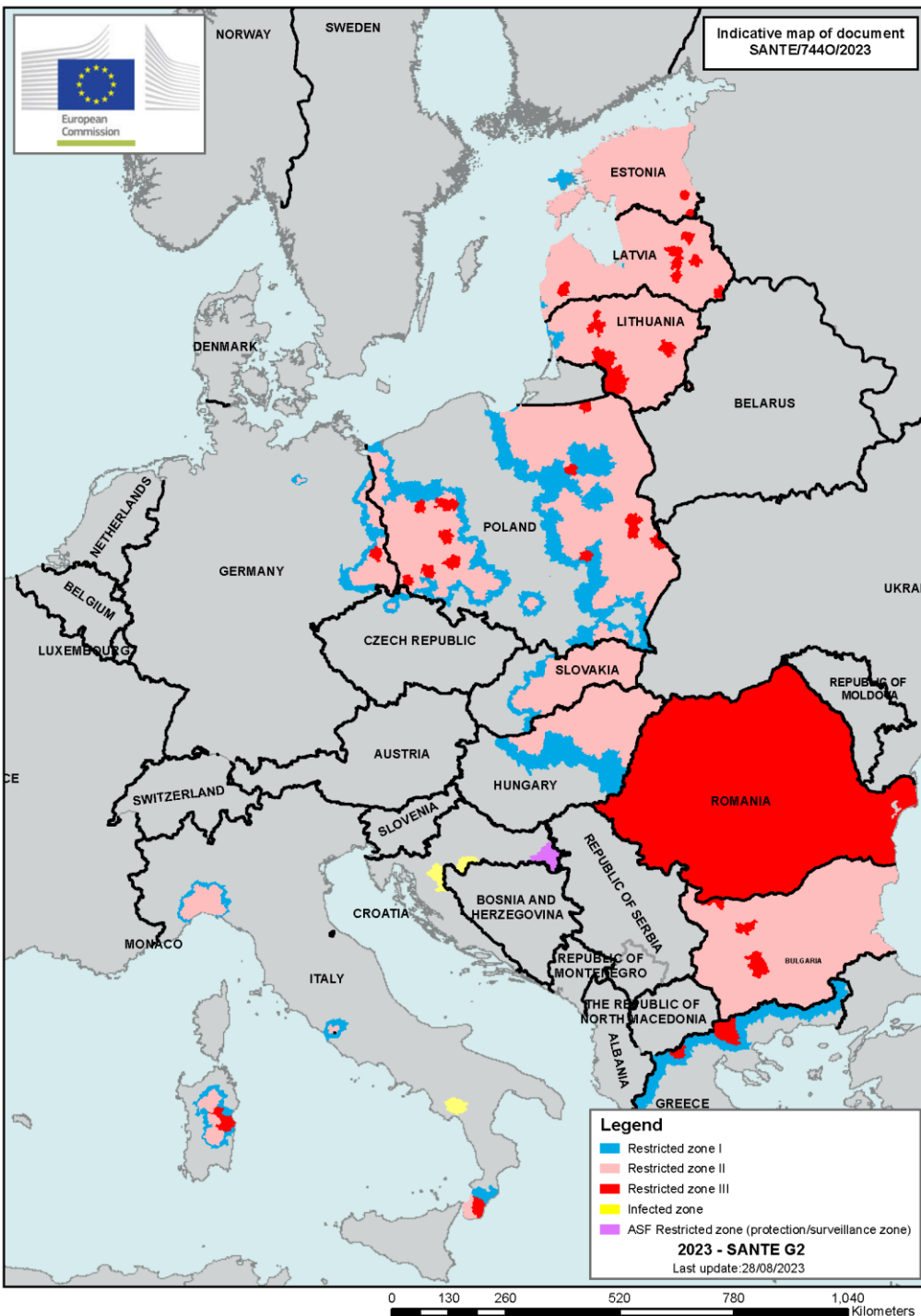
Overall, **ASF in pigs remains under control** in the EU (despite it remains a **challenge in few regions/MS**)



With some exceptions, **ASF in wild boar in an area results in ASF outbreaks in pigs** (the risk is high!) + **long-distance 'jumps'!**

Small scale (backyard) farms present particular challenges to eradicate ASF in pigs

* until 23/08/2023



EU regionalisation measures for ASF

In line with
WOAH

Regulation (EU) 2023/594:

- **Restricted zone I** ('an additional further restricted zone') – zone, bordering zone II or III, where relevant (no ASF)
- **Restricted zone II** ('an infected zone') – ASF in wild boar
- **Restricted zone III** ('a further restricted zone', in addition to PZ/SZ) – ASF in domestic pigs (with or without ASF in wild boar)

- the **Strategic approach** to the management of African Swine Fever for the EU

https://food.ec.europa.eu/system/files/2020-04/ad_control-measures_asf_wrk-doc-sante-2015-7113.pdf

- the **principles and criteria** for geographically and temporally defining ASF regionalisation:

https://ec.europa.eu/food/sites/food/files/animals/docs/ad_control-measures_asf_wrk-doc-sante-2015-7112.pdf

Currently being revised

- **Online interactive map:**

<https://santegis.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=45cdd657542a437c84bfc9cf1846ae8c>

Main EU initiatives on ASF

<https://audiovisual.ec.europa.eu/en/video/I-192783>

- Preparedness
- Scientific advice (EFSA)
- Network of labs (+ EURL)
- Research
- Legislation (horizontal + specific)
- EU Guidelines
- Zoning (Regionalization)
- Border controls
- Audits
- Financial support
- Training (BTSF)
- Public awareness
- Urgent intervention (EUVET)
- International cooperation

CONTROL OF AFRICAN SWINE FEVER IN THE EU
The key role of hunters

African Swine Fever (ASF) is a devastating, usually deadly, infectious wild boar for which no vaccine exists.

1. Hunting and trapping

2. Wildlife and hunting

Hunters can make the difference – for better or worse – as they may increase or reduce the spread of the disease.

European Commission/FACE Conference
PREPARING EUROPEAN HUNTERS TO ERADICATE AFRICAN SWINE FEVER

30 January 2019, 10:00-16:00
Kongresszentrum Moszkatzenhof, 58109 Bad Bentheim, Deutschland



HARMONISED RULES

efsa
European Food Safety Authority

For more information consult ASF topic page and story map on EFSA website <https://goo.gl/u3EdD>

TRAVELLERS MUST SURRENDER THESE PRODUCTS FOR OFFICIAL CONTROLS*

Products of animal origin may carry pathogens that cause infectious diseases in animals.

There are strict procedures and veterinary controls on the introduction of products of animal origin into the European Union.

Achtung!
Das Bundesministerium für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft der Bundesrepublik Deutschland informiert: Seit 2014 breitet sich die hochansteckende Afrikanische Schweinepest (ASF) in Europa aus und bedroht Millionen von Menschen, Tiere und die Umwelt. Die Krankheit ist für den Menschen ungefährlich, verursacht aber ein enormes wirtschaftliches, sozioökonomisches und kulturelles Leid. Bitte achten Sie daher beim Ein- und Ausreisen auf die Einhaltung der strengen Kontrollen.

Warning!
The Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture of the Federal Republic of Germany hereby informs that: Highly contagious African Swine Fever has been spreading through Europe since 2014 and is a threat to millions of people, animals and the environment. This disease, which is not dangerous for humans, can nevertheless lead to a massive socio-economic and cultural loss.

Pozor!
Speciálně vybrané produkty mohou přenášet vstřícnost způsobující Afrikanickou morovou horečkou (AMH). Tato onemocnění je vysoce nakažlivé a ohrožuje miliony lidí, zvířat a životní prostředí. Pro člověka je neškodná, ale způsobuje obrovské ekonomické, sociální a kulturní ztráty. Při cestování do a z Evropy se proto musíte řídit přísnými kontrolními opatřeními. Prosíme, abyste při cestování do a z Evropy byli opatrní a dodržovali přísné kontrolní opatření.

Atenție!
Măsurătorii Federației de Agricultură și Silvicultură din România vă informează că: Din 2014, boala cunoscută ca febră tifoidă africană (FTA) s-a răspândit în Europa și reprezintă o amenințare gravă pentru milioane de oameni, animale și mediu. Boala este foarte contagioasă și poate cauza pierderi economice, sociale și culturale enorme. Boala nu este periculoasă pentru om, dar poate cauza pierderi enorme din punct de vedere economic, social și cultural.

Uwaga!
Federalni Ministerstwo Żywności i Rolnictwa Republiki Federalnej Niemiec informuje: Od 2014 roku choroba zwaną febrą tyfoidalną afrykańską (FTA) rozprzestrzeniła się w Europie i stanowi zagrożenie dla milionów ludzi, zwierząt i środowiska. Choroba jest bardzo zakaźna i może powodować ogromne straty ekonomiczne, społeczne i kulturowe. Nie jest ona niebezpieczna dla człowieka, ale może przynieść ogromne straty ekonomiczne, społeczne i kulturowe. Podczas podróży do i z Europy należy przestrzegać ścisłych kontroli. Prosimy o ostrożność i przestrzeganie ścisłych zasad kontrolnych.

Main initiatives of the EU on ASF

- Preparedness
- Scientific advice
- Network of labs
- Research
- Legislation
- EU Guidelines
- Zoning
- Border controls
- Audits
- Financial support
- Training
- Public awareness
- Urgent intervention
- International cooperation

EU Veterinary Emergency Team (EUVET)

EUVET:
Most recent ASF
missions

- The team includes **experts** in the fields of veterinary sciences, virology, wildlife, laboratory testing, risk management and other relevant areas. The experts are **on stand-by**, ready to respond in animal health situations.
- From 2007 to 2023, **60 EUVET** missions were organised by the Commission to provide support to EU Member States and third countries on ASF
- https://food.ec.europa.eu/animals/animal-diseases/veterinary-emergency-team_en
 - **Experts:** https://food.ec.europa.eu/system/files/2023-03/ad_emergency_cvet_experts.pdf
 - **Missions:** https://food.ec.europa.eu/system/files/2023-02/ad_emergency_cvet_experts_missions.pdf

- **North Macedonia:** 1-4 February 2022
- **Greece:** 7-9 February 2023
- **Czechia:** 10-12 May 2023
- **Italy:** 9 -13 July 2023
- **Croatia:** 11-13 July 2023

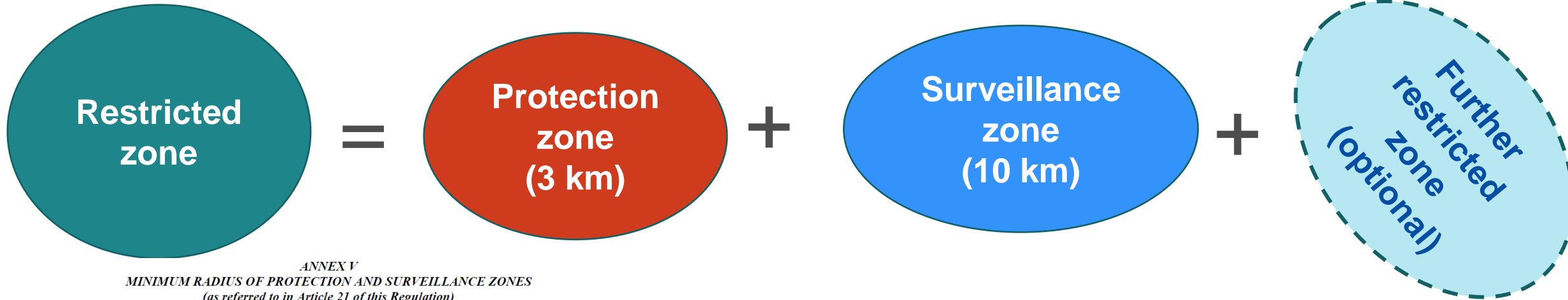
EU legal framework and guidelines on ASF

- *NB: new developments on EU legislation on ASF were presented recently in detail:*
 - *at the specific **BTSEF workshop on ASF 16-19 May 2023** (Vilnius, Lithuania), where representatives from some of Western Balkan countries were present; and*
 - *at the **Western Balkan CVO forum on 23 June 2023** (Nis, Serbia))*

Restricted zone

Article 21: Establishment of a restricted zone

1. In the event of an outbreak of a category A disease in an establishment, food and feed business, animal by-products establishment or other locations, including means of transport, **the competent authority shall immediately establish around the affected establishment or location a restricted zone**, which comprises:



ANNEX V

MINIMUM RADIUS OF PROTECTION AND SURVEILLANCE ZONES
(as referred to in Article 21 of this Regulation)

Indicated as radius of a circle centred on the establishment

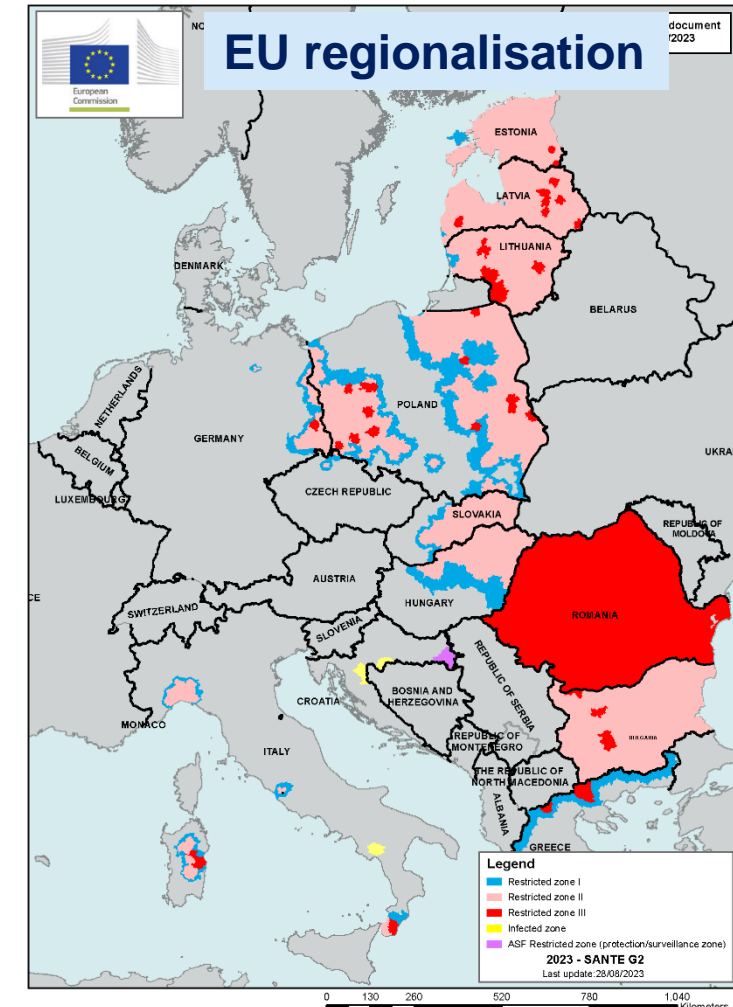
Category A diseases	Protection Zone	Surveillance Zone
Foot and mouth disease	3 km	10 km
Infection with rinderpest virus	3 km	10 km
Infection with Rift Valley fever virus	20 km	50 km
Infection with lumpy skin disease virus	20 km	50 km
Infection with Mycoplasma mycoides subsp. mycoides SC (Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia)	Establishment	3 km
Sheep pox and goat pox	3 km	10 km
Infection with peste des petits ruminants virus	3 km	10 km
Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia	Establishment	3 km
African horse sickness	100 km	150 km
Infection with Burkholderia mallei (Glanders)	Establishment	Establishment
Classical swine fever	3 km	10 km
African swine fever	3 km	10 km
Highly pathogenic avian influenza	3 km	10 km
Infection with Newcastle disease virus	3 km	10 km

In addition:
CIR (EU) 2023/594 lays down special control measures for ASF

Main principles of ASF Regulation (special ASF control measures)

- **Prohibitions** in relation to the dispatch of certain commodities out of restricted zones (*the cornerstone of ASF regionalisation is on the origin of the pigs and the measures in the holdings*)
- **Safe derogations** from prohibitions under **specific conditions** and **risk mitigation measures**
- Special **designation** of establishments and **requirements**
- **Information and training obligations** and public **awareness**
- List of restricted zones categorised by the epidemiological situation (**regionalisation**) (Annex I) + list of areas subject to Commission emergency measures (Annex II)
- Reinforced **biosecurity measures** (Annex III)
- **Minimum requirements for national actions plans for wild porcine animals** in order to avoid the spread of ASF in the Union (Annex IV)

Last update: CIR (EU) 2023/1643
of 17 August 2023



Review of EU guidelines related to ASF

Work in progress



[draft] Guidelines on the prevention, control and eradication of African swine fever in the Union ('ASF guidelines')

Draft chapters

- I. GENERAL (EU LEGISLATION).
- II. KEPT PORCINE.
- III. WILD PORCINE.
- IV. PRINCIPLES AND CRITERIA FOR REGIONALISATION.

ANNEXES

1. Key messages for awareness raising.
2. Biosecurity requirements for hunters and for searching/handling carcasses of wild porcine.
3. Sampling and removal of carcasses of wild porcine.
4. Summary recommendations for the management of wild porcine.

Key messages

Key messages

- **Preparedness** is crucial – no country (= no farmer!) worldwide is safe from ASF
- **Biosecurity** should be an "everyday" practice (both at hunting or pig keeping)
- Continuous **passive surveillance** is the most important tool for early detection = urgent response!
- Tailor made **long-term strategy on wild boar** populations
- **Awareness** and a **regular dialogue** between all involved
- Sharing of **best practices and knowledge**
- Technical measures should be based on **science** and **experience**
- **Cooperation** (including cross-border and regional): it helps building trust, increases transparency and helps to ensure a global response on ASF)

Thank you for your attention

Questions?



https://ec.europa.eu/food/animals/animal-health/animal-health-law_en

https://food.ec.europa.eu/animals/animal-diseases/diseases-and-control-measures/african-swine-fever_en

<https://rr-europe.woah.org/en/Projects/gf-tads-europe/standing-groups-of-experts-on-african-swine-fever-in-europe/>

